



Sovereign
and Vicar
of the

Queen's Own
Rifles of Canada
in the
6th

C. L.





RECEPTION OF THE
QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA.

Déjeuner in the Guildhall,

Friday, 16th September, 1910.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN KNILL, Bart.,
Lord Mayor.

JAMES ROLL, Esq., Alderman,
RALPH SLAZENGER, Esq.,
Sheriffs.

J. R. PAKEMAN, Esq.,
*Chairman of the Reception
Committee.*

Ving.

Menu.

Punch.

Sherry.

Amontillado.

Moselle.

Berncastlee Doctor
(State Wine).

Reinhart.

Champagne.

G. O. Mumm, 1904.

Port.

Gonzalez Old Portugal.

Claret.

Grans Cantenac, 1893.

Liqueurs.

Tortue Claire.

Filets de Soles à la Russe.
Mousses de Comard.

Cotelettes à la Cardinal.

Chapons farcie aux Langues de Renne.

Poulets Rotis.

Langues de Oeuf au Fumée.
Jambon de Cumberland.

Oeuf Rott.

Selles de Mouton.

Salades.

Charlotte Russe.

Gelée à l'Orange.

Maids of Honor.

Pâtisserie Princess.

Dessert. Café.

Hosts.

The King.

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The Queen, Queen Alexandra, The Prince of Wales,
and other Members of the Royal Family.

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The Queen's Own Rifles.

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The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the
City of London.

Programme of Music.

TO BE PERFORMED BY THE
BAND OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

(By Permission of the Officers R.A.)



1. March No. 1 - "Pomp and Circumstance" - - - Elgar
2. Overture - - - "Raymond" - - - Thomas
3. Selection of Canadian Melodies - - - —
4. Reminiscences of the Saboy - - - Sullivan
5. Morceau - - - "La Lisonjera" - - - Chaminade
6. Scenes from Tannhäuser - - - Wagner
7. An Alaskan Love Song "Cocheco" - - - Reeves
8. Ballet - - - "La Belle au Bois Dormant" - Tschaiikowsky
9. Graceful Dance from Henry VIII. - - - Sullivan
10. Masque - - - "As you like it" - - - Ed. German



God Save the King.



CONDUCTOR - Mr. E. C. STRETTON (*Bandmaster R.A.*)

Committee.

Lord Mayor.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN KNILL, BART.

Chairman.

JOHN ROBERT PAKEMAN.

Aldermen.

SIR HENRY EDMUND KNIGHT.

SIR GEORGE F. FAUDEL PHILLIPS, BART., G.C.I.E.

SIR HORATIO DAVID DAVIES, K.C.M.G.

SIR ALFRED JAMES NEWTON, BART.

SIR DAVID BURNETT.

SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, LL.D.

EDWARD ERNEST COOPER.

Sheriffs.

JAMES ROLL, Alderman,

RALPH SLAZENGER.

Commoners.

VALENTINE IGNATIUS RODERIQUE LONGMAN.

FREDERICK GEORGE MELLOWS.

CLARENCE HAYDEN.

HARRY BIRD.

DANIEL GREENAWAY, Deputy.

EDWARD ARDLEY.

SAMUEL AMOS WORSKETT.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMSON.

WILLIAM PHENE NEAL.

ERNEST H. LAMB, C.M.G., J.P.

ARTHUR BYRNE HUDSON, Deputy.

MAURICE JENKS.

JOSIAH GUNTON.

GEORGE EDWARDS, J.P., Deputy.

HENRY ALBERT SUMMERS.

THOMAS RODOLPHUS CROGER.

LINDSAY BYRON PETERS.

GEORGE JOSIAH BERRIDGE.

CHARLES JONES CUTHBERTSON, Deputy.

HENRY HALLIFAX WELLS.

BENJAMIN TURNER, Deputy.

ALFRED JERROLD-NATHAN.

WILLIAM MANN CROSS.

HERBERT ROPER BARRETT.

GEORGE FRAENKEL.

THOMAS HENRY PLATT.

CAPTAIN ROBERT GRESLEY HALL, D.L.

WM. JAMES BERRIMAN TIPPETTS.

JOHN MORGAN RICHARDS FRANCIS.





A Brief Account

OF THE

Corporation

OF THE

City of London.







EARLY eighteen hundred years ago Tacitus, the celebrated Roman historian, described London as "most celebrated for its merchants and trade." Seated on a noble river, at a convenient distance from its mouth, the city became, from the earliest period, a noted emporium of commerce. It is not surprising, then, that a settled form of government prevailed in London in very ancient times, and that the origin of its municipal institutions cannot with any certainty be traced. Some writers have attempted to derive these institutions from prototypes existing during the Roman occupation, but beyond the assertion of this view, little evidence is forthcoming in its support.

The earliest governors of the city were the *port-reeve* or town-reeve, and the shire-reeve or sheriff. The bishop was also associated with the port-reeve in the government of the city, as appears from the charter granted to the citizens by William the Conqueror upon his accession to the throne in 1066.

THE LORD MAYOR.

In 1189 the Saxon title of port-reeve had disappeared, and London's chief ruler was henceforth known as "mayor." From this date, too, occurs a regular succession of sheriffs, two for each year. The first mayor, Henry Fitz Ailwyn,

continued to hold the office until his death, and the election did not become annual until the early part of the fourteenth century. The 700th anniversary of the institution of the mayoralty was celebrated by the Corporation, in 1889, by the striking of a special commemorative medal. The title of "Lord Mayor" appears to have come into vogue in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Special dignity and honour are attached to this ancient office. The Lord Mayor takes precedence within the City of every one except the Sovereign. He is always summoned to attend the Court on the demise of the reigning monarch, and assists the Chief Butler at coronations, retaining as his fee the cup, with its cover, with which he serves the King.

Before reaching his high office, the Lord Mayor must obtain the suffrages of his fellow citizens on at least three occasions, viz., on his election as *alderman*, by the ratepayers of the ward which he represents; on election by the livery to the office of *sheriff*; and finally, on his nomination by the same body, and election by the Court of Aldermen, to the office of *Lord Mayor*. He must also be a liveryman, and was formerly obliged to be of the livery of one of the "twelve," or "great" livery companies. This restriction was abolished in the middle of the last century. The election of Lord Mayor anciently took place on the feast of the Translation of St. Edward, the 13th of October, but in 1546 it was altered to Michaelmas day, the 29th of September. Previous to the election, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and City officers, go in procession to the neighbouring church of St. Lawrence, where a short service is held, and a sermon preached by the Lord Mayor's Chaplain.*

* In olden times this service consisted of the Mass of the Holy Ghost, but the Ante-Communion Service is now substituted. The sermon is afterwards printed, and a series of these discourses, extending from the year 1574, is preserved in the Guildhall Library.

Having signified in writing, within fourteen days after the election, his consent to take office, the Lord Mayor Elect is presented to the Lord Chancellor for His Majesty's approval, generally on the first day of Michaelmas term. The quaint ceremony of swearing-in the newly elected Lord Mayor takes place on the 8th of November, at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor Elect being attended thither by the members of his Company. After having taken the oath of office, the late Lord Mayor surrenders his seat to the new Lord Mayor, and the city sceptre and purse and mayoralty seal are then presented by the Chamberlain to the late Lord Mayor, by whom they are handed to the new Lord Mayor, who delivers them again to the Chamberlain. In like manner the Sword-bearer and Common-crier deliver up the sword and mace, each officer making three profound obeisances both on presenting and on receiving back the various municipal insignia. This ceremony anciently took place on the 28th of October, the Feast of Saint Simon and Saint Jude, and that of "Lord Mayor's Day" on the "morrow" of the same feast. In 1751, these dates were altered, by an Act to alter the calendar, to the 8th and 9th of November respectively.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

On November 9th the Lord Mayor goes in full state to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, and admitted as Lord Mayor. Lord Mayor's Day has been from the earliest times a day of great civic rejoicings. The early inaugurations of the mayors chiefly consisted of the "ridings" accompanied by minstrels, the beadle of the new mayor's company on horseback, and the attendance of his brother aldermen, and the City officers.

The splendour of these pageants reached its height in the reign of Elizabeth, when it became the custom for the Lord Mayor's company to prepare an elaborate allegorical

spectacle for his entertainment on his return to the Guildhall. The services of an author were engaged to devise the pageant, with its songs, addresses, and spectacular accessories. Among these writers, who were styled City poets, were included Ben Jonson, Thomas Heywood, and many names of lesser note. The librettos of the pageants have become bibliographical rarities, and always command a high price in the book market; an extensive collection of them is contained in the Guildhall Library.

Before the advent of steamboats, and of railways and improved means of communication on land, water pageants were frequently seen on the Thames. The Sovereign possessed a state-barge, with rowers in scarlet liveries, the Lords of the Admiralty had one also. Most of the twelve great Livery Companies, and some of the minor ones, as the Stationers', Dyers', and Watermen, maintained their state-barges, to accompany the Lord Mayor in his procession to Westminster. The Corporation had two famous barges which were used for ceremonial purposes, and in the exercise of their jurisdiction as Conservators of the river Thames.*

The Lord Mayor's state-barge was built in 1807, at a cost of £2,579; she had eighteen oars, and was profusely gilt. After the passing of the Thames Conservancy Act, in 1857, which vested the conservancy of the river in a newly constituted Board, this barge was sold by public auction (on 5th April, 1860), for one hundred guineas. The second barge was built in 1816, and received the name *Maria Wood*, from the eldest daughter of Sir Matthew Wood, who was twice Lord Mayor. She was repaired in 1851, at a cost of £1,000, and was also sold by public auction (on 31st May, 1859).

* The City shares with the Crown the right of keeping swans on the upper Thames, the Livery Companies of the Vintners and the Dyers possessing that privilege. The swans belonging to each of these authorities have distinguishing "nicks" on their bills. The annual excursion made for marking the young birds is called swan-upping.

realizing £410. The last Lord Mayor who proceeded to Westminster by water was the Right Hon. Thomas Quesed Finnis, in 1856.

THE CIVIC INSIGNIA.

The Lord Mayor's collar is of pure gold, composed of a series of links, each formed of a letter S, a united York and Lancaster or Henry VII. rose, and a massive knot. The ends of the chain are joined by the port-cullis, from the points of which, suspended by a ring of diamonds, hangs the jewel. The entire collar contains 28 S's, 14 roses, and 13 knots, and measures 64 inches. The jewel contains, in the centre, the City arms, cut in cameo, of a delicate blue on an olive ground. Surrounding this is a garter of bright blue, edged with white and gold, bearing the City motto, "Domine dirige nos," in gold letters. The whole is encircled with a border of gold S's, alternating with rosettes of diamonds set in silver. When worn without the collar, the jewel is suspended by a broad blue ribbon. The investiture is by a massive gold chain.

THE MACE

is of silver gilt, of fine and elaborate workmanship, 5 feet 3 inches long. The bowl of the head is divided by vertical bands into four compartments, in three of which are royal badges crowned, viz.: the fleur-de-lis, the rose and thistle united, and the harp, each of them accompanied by the letters G. ij. R., the initials of George II. In the fourth compartment are the City arms; on the flat top of the head are the Royal arms. The head is surrounded by the usual circlet of crosses and fleurs-de-lis, from which spring the arches of the crown, surmounted by an orb and cross. Below the bowl are projecting arabesque figures ending in scrolls, and connecting it with the stem. The latter is of the baluster form, with several knobs; below the upper one is inscribed, "The

Right Honourable Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt., Lord Mayor, 1735." Towards the lower end of the stem, "John Elderton, Esq., Common Cryer and Serjeant-at-Arms, 1735." Other portions are inscribed with dates of repairs and re-gilding of the mace, with the names of the Lord Mayors at the time. From the Royal initials, and the style of the work, the mace would appear to have been made in the year 1735, which is the earliest date given in the inscriptions.

THE STATE COACH

was built in 1757, by a subscription of £60 from each of the junior aldermen, or such as had not passed the civic chair. Subsequently each alderman, when sworn into office, contributed £60 towards keeping the coach in repair, each Lord Mayor also contributing £100. The coach was afterwards transferred to the Corporation, and it has since been kept in repair by the General Purposes Committee. In 1812, it cost no less than £690 for repairs and refitting. The coach weighs 3 tons 16 cwt., and is drawn by six horses; the state harness, made in 1833, weighing 106 lbs. for each horse. By whom the coach was built, or the carvings executed, cannot now, with any certainty, be ascertained.

The panels are said by some to have been painted by Cipriani, and the original heraldic devices have been attributed to Catton, one of the foundation members of the Royal Academy, who was also coach painter to King George III. The under carriage, which is richly carved and gilt, has in front a pair of marine figures supporting the seat of the driver, in front of which projects a large scallop shell, forming the footboard. The paintings on the front panels represent Faith, Hope and Charity. Those on the back panels represent the Genius of the City attended by Riches, Plenty, Neptune, Trade and Commerce.

On the right side door is the Genius of the City, throned, holding the sword and sceptre, and Fame presenting to her a Lord Mayor; beneath are grouped the sword, mace, and cap of maintenance, with the spire of old St. Paul's in the background. On the left side door are the Genius of the City standing with her right hand on the civic shield, Mars pointing with his spear to a scroll, held by Truth, bearing the inscription "Henri Fitz Alwin, 1189" (the first Mayor), and the Tower of London, with some shipping in the background. The coach was entirely re-gilded in 1868, and the paintings were carefully cleaned in 1869, when numerous coats of varnish, which previously obscured them, were removed.

The Lord Mayor has a second state coach, for use in attending the City Courts, and on other ordinary occasions; he also provides a state carriage for the Lady Mayoress. The household of the Lord Mayor in former times consisted of nearly forty officers, enumerated below, in addition to the state servants. Of these officers none now survive, except the Sword-bearer, Common Crier (who, with the City Marshal, form the present household), and the Coroner.

Four Esquires:—

Sword-bearer.

Common Hunt.

Common Crier.

Water Bailiff.

Coroner of London.

Three Sergeant Carvers.

Three Sergeants of the Chamber.

Sergeant of the Channel.

Yeoman of the Channel.

Four Yeomen of the Waterside.

Under Water Bailiff.

Two Yeomen of the Chamber.

Three Meal Weighers.

Two Yeomen of the Woodwharfs.
 The Sword-bearer's Man.
 Two Common Hunt's Men.
 Common Crier's Man.
 Two Water Bailiff's Men.
 The Carver's Men.

Stow mentions in addition an Under-Chamberlain, four clerks of the Mayor's Court, and a Crowner.† The Lord Mayor's Jester or Fool (the name of one of whom, Kit Largesse, has come down to us) belongs to still earlier times. The office of Common Hunt recalls the time when the Lord Mayor and Corporation were wont to exercise their privilege of hunting in the forests near London.*

The powers and functions of the Lord Mayor at the present day, if less autocratic than in olden times, involve no less responsibility. The social obligations now attaching to the office are of a very varied and exacting nature, chief among them being the Lord Mayor's duties as public almoner, in cases of widespread calamity and distress, occurring either at home or abroad.

Among the many distinguished men who have held the office of Lord Mayor is Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, Lord Mayor in 1457, whose great grand-daughter, Queen Anne Boleyn, was the mother of Queen Elizabeth. A large proportion of the English nobility are descended from Aldermen and Lord Mayors of London, including the following Prime Ministers: Sir Robert Walpole, the Earl of Chatlam, William Pitt,

† Coroner.

* Under the Charter of Henry I., A.D. 1101, the Citizens received a grant and confirmation of their chaces, to hunt "as well and fully as their ancestors had," in the forests of Middlesex and Surrey, and on the Chiltern Hills. This much valued right has long since been commuted by the grant of venison warrants, under which the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, with the Recorder and other officers, receive deer from the Royal forests, to the total number of twelve bucks and twelve does, annually.

George Canning, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston, and the Marquess of Salisbury. The Duke of Leeds is descended in a direct line from Edward Osborne, apprentice to Sir William Hewett, Lord Mayor. Osborne saved his master's daughter from drowning by a leap from London Bridge; he afterwards married her, and was himself Lord Mayor in 1583.

ALDERMEN.

The office of Alderman was one of high authority in Anglo-Saxon times, and its duties seem at one time to have been similar to those of the port-reeve. The alderman (afterwards termed earl) was associated with the Bishop in the administration of justice in local courts, over which they jointly presided. In London the aldermen appear at the beginning of the twelfth century as territorial magnates, possessing sokes or manors, which, in many cases, afterwards became wards, and took their names from the landowners. Candlewick Ward was at one time the ward of Thomas de Basing; Bridge, that of John Horn; Cheap, that of Henry le Frowye. Of the wards which still retain the old family names, the most important are Farringdon Within and Without, which were formerly held by William Farringdon, who, in 1279, purchased the estate of Ralph de Fevre, which is described as the Ward of Newgate. He also bought about the same time the reversion of the "Ward of Anketill de Auverne," which comprised Fleet Street and the parish of St. Bride's.

In the year 1200, twenty-five discreet persons were elected and sworn to consult for the City together with the Mayor. It is probable that these were aldermen, as we read that in 1257 new aldermen were elected by the wards in the place of some who had been deposed. In the reign of Edward I., an ordinance was passed that the aldermen and men of the respective wards shall keep watch and ward on

horseback at night, each alderman keeping three horses for the purpose. In 1394, the seventeenth year of Richard II., the Ward of Farringdon, on account of the great increase of its inhabitants, was divided into two wards, Within and Without, with a separate alderman to each. In the same year the annual election of aldermen was abolished, and the office made tenable for life.

The number of wards was at this time twenty-five, including that of Portsoken, of which the Prior of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, was titular alderman. It was agreed by the Mayor and aldermen, in 1445, that because some aldermen, through infirmity cannot ride on horseback, that those who were formerly sheriffs should ride in scarlet, to supply the number of twenty-four. In 1550, a final addition was made to the number of the City wards by including the Borough of Southwark within the City, under the name of Bridge Ward Without, Sir John Ayloffe being the first alderman of that ward. The Ward of Bridge Without has now no constituency, and it is customary for the senior alderman to have the option of taking this ward when a vacancy arises.

In the reign of Charles I., frequent orders were received from the Privy Council forbidding aldermen to leave the City except with the consent of the Mayor, and directing that thirteen aldermen should continually reside within the walls. In 1649, it was ordered that all aldermen not having dwellings in London should provide them forthwith within the walls.

Under the charter of King Henry VI. the aldermen are relieved, on account of the burden of their office, from serving without the City on assizes, juries, inquests, and other public offices. Formerly the mayor, recorder, senior aldermen, and three junior aldermen, were appointed justices of the peace for the City of London, but by an Act 15 of George II. all the aldermen were constituted justices of the peace.

The nomination of aldermen lies with the inhabitants of each ward; but the Court of Aldermen have a power of *veto* upon the nomination of any person whom they do not consider properly qualified to support the dignity of the office. In the case of a third nomination of a person who has been refused admission by the Court of Aldermen, the Court have power to nominate and elect a candidate of their own. This prerogative has been exercised within recent times.

The functions of the Court of Aldermen are both judicial and executive. In its judicial capacity it is the bench of magistrates for the City of London. Several important offices, including those of the Recorder, Steward of Southwark, Clerk to the Lord Mayor, and others, are in the appointment of the Court of Aldermen.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

The Court of Common Council is the chief executive body of the Corporation. It consists of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and 206 commoners, who are elected annually by twenty-five of the City wards.

In 1376 the representation of the commonalty was transferred from the wards to the guilds, each of which nominated from two to six of their number as members of the Common Council. The election did not long remain in the hands of the companies. By an ordinance dated 7th of Richard II., 1384, the right of election was restored to the wards, and a proportionate number of representatives assigned to each.

The title of the Court of Common Council is "The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled." The constituent members of the Court are the Lord Mayor or his *locum tenens*, who must be an alderman having passed the chair, at least two other

aldermen, and a sufficient number of Common Councilmen to make up the whole number, without reckoning the Lord Mayor, to at least forty.

This Court, besides being the chief executive body of the Corporation, has also a separate legislative authority. A great part of its business is managed by the agency of its committees. The principal committee is that of the City Lands, the chairman of which, for the time being, is usually known as "The Chief Commoner."

The greater number of the City offices are in the gift of the Common Council, or its various committees. This Court has also the exclusive power of conferring the honorary freedom of the City, and of voting corporate addresses to royal and other distinguished personages.

THE SHERIFFS.

The office of Sheriff of London dates back to a period before the Norman Conquest, and its origin cannot be traced. King Henry I., soon after his accession in 1100, granted to the citizens the Sheriffwick of London and Middlesex at a fee farm of £300.

For centuries one Sheriff was nominated by the mayor and the other elected by the commonalty. The Lord Mayor has still the power of nominating one or more candidates for the office, not exceeding nine; the aldermen who have not served the office of Lord Mayor are eligible for election without nomination. Two or more liverymen may also nominate any person free of the City to be put in nomination, after the Lord Mayor's nominees. The election takes place on Midsummer Day in the Guildhall, and is decided by show of hands of the liverymen there assembled in common hall, in obedience to summonses issued by the clerks of the different companies.

In 1384 it was made obligatory that every alderman who should thenceforth be made mayor should first serve the office of Sheriff, "to the end that he may be tried in governance and bounty before he attains such estate as the mayoralty." It is the duty of the Sheriffs to attend the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and they share with him the cost of the mayoralty procession and banquet on Lord Mayor's Day.

In 1889, in consequence of the passing of the Local Government Act, the Shrievalty of Middlesex was taken from the Corporation, and the two Sheriffs now, jointly, execute the office of Sheriff of the City of London.

GUILDHALL.

Stow asserts that the first Guildhall was situated on the east side of Aldermanbury, a street which he says "took its name from the aldermen keeping their 'bery' or 'court,' now called the Guildhall, which hall, old time, stood on the east side of the same street, not far from the west end of the Guildhall now used." Touching the antiquity of this old "aldermanburie," or court, "I have not read," says he, "other than that Richard Renery, one of the Sheriffs of London "in the 1st Richard I., which was in the year of Christ, 1189, "gave to the Church of St. Mary of Osney by Oxford, certain "grounds and rents in Aldermanbury of London, as appeareth "in the register of that church." Further evidence in support of Stow's statement is furnished by a deed enrolled in the Court of Husting, in 1293, in which certain houses in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry are described as being bounded on the east side by the bury of the Guildhall.

The present Hall, according to Maitland, who quotes Robert Fabyan, was begun to be re-built in 1411, the 12th of Henry IV., by Sir Thomas Knowles, then Mayor, with the assistance of his brethren the aldermen, and the companies

who made liberal grants. But their funds being exhausted, and consequently their means insufficient to complete the building, which was much increased in size and magnificence, offences of men were pardoned for sums of money, and the fines thus collected granted to promote the undertaking; and, in addition, extraordinary fees were raised, and amerciaments and other sums employed during ten years to the same end.

King Henry V. in the third year of his reign, about the year 1415, granted the City free passage for four boats by water, and as many carts by land, with servants to each, to bring lime, ragstone, and freestone for the work of the Guildhall, as appears by his letters patent. All the windows of the Hall were glazed by the aldermen, who respectively placed their arms, in painted glass, in their work. Among other liberal donations towards its completion, John Coventry and John Carpenter, executors to Richard Whittington, in the first year of Henry VI., gave the sums of £15 and £20 towards paving it with hardstone of Purbeck; and they glazed some of the windows, together with those of the Mayor's Court, placing in each the arms of Whittington. Sir William Hariot, draper, Mayor, A.D. 1481, gave £40 to be applied to the same use.

The Mayor's Chamber, Council Chamber, and several rooms above, were built in the fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. But the chief addition which this building received in the reign of Henry VI. was the South Porch, of which we are now not able to form a complete idea, it having been materially altered, either in the reign of Elizabeth, or James I. It consisted of two stories. The chief features were, a large arch of entrance, sustained at the sides by columns, having enriched spandrils, with shields (containing the arms of England and of Edward the Confessor), two ornamented niches on each side, with figures, and two other niches, with figures, in the upper story.

The four lower figures represented Religion, Fortitude, Justice, and Temperance; their attitudes were easy and elegant, and the sculpture good. The first was habited as a nun; the second had a kind of surcoat composed of ring armour, holding in her left hand a shield; the third was crowned, and in the attitude of administering justice; and the fourth had been deprived of its arms, and consequently no symbols remained. The figures in the upper story represented Law and Learning, and were separated by windows and compartments. The Porch terminated with a straight parapet and quarterfoil ornaments, over which were placed the Royal arms of England, in a heavy square frame, supported by scrolls. Round the lower part of the balcony were the arms of thirty-four of the City Companies. These alterations and additions were executed at a much later period.

The Kitchen, and other adjoining offices belonging to Guildhall, were built about the year 1501; and Sir John Shaw, Mayor, was the first who kept his feast there; before which time the Mayors usually held their entertainments at Merchant Taylors' or at Grocers' Hall. Towards the completion of this last work, the Mayor had, of the companies of the City, by their own agreement, various sums of money; receiving of the Mercers' Company, £40; the Grocers', £20; the Drapers', £20; and of each in proportion to their funds. One of the last gifts towards completing these magnificent buildings was by Sir Nicholas Alwyn, Mayor, in 1499. He died in 1505, and gave by his will the sum of £73 6s. 8d., to purchase a hanging of tapestry for use on principal days.

In the Great Fire, on Tuesday, 4th September, 1666, the oak roof was entirely destroyed, and the principal front much injured. After the fire an additional story was raised to the lofty pitch of the original roof, the ceiling covering this being flat and square panelled; eight circular headed

windows on each side were added. These reparations have been attributed to Sir Christopher Wren.

The present front of Guildhall was erected by George Dance, the City Architect, in 1789. In 1864 the Corporation determined to replace the flat roof erected after the fire by an open roof, corresponding with the original design of the Guildhall. The new roof and other restorations were designed by Mr., afterwards Sir Horace, Jones, the City Architect, with the assistance of Mr. Digby Wyatt, F.S.A., and Mr. Edward Roberts, F.S.A., and the first stone of the internal cornice of the roof was laid on the 22nd of June, 1864.

The dimensions of the Hall are as follows:—Total length, 152 feet; width, 49 feet 6 inches; height, from pavement to ridge of roof, 89 feet. It contains the following sculptured monuments, erected at the expense of the Corporation:—Admiral Lord Nelson, by J. Smith, 1810, inscription by Sheridan; Alderman Beckford, Lord Mayor in 1762 and 1769, by Moore; the Earl of Chatham, by Bacon, 1782, inscription by Burke; the Right Honourable William Pitt, by Bubb, 1813, inscription by Canning; and a memorial group in honour of the great Duke of Wellington, by John Bell. Upon Beckford's monument is the speech which he is said to have addressed to George III. on his throne.

In the angles of the west end of the Hall, on lofty octagonal pedestals, are the celebrated colossal figures of the giants Gog and Magog, sometimes called Gogmagog and Corinæus. These figures were made by Captain Richard Saunders, an eminent carver in King Street, Cheapside, and were put up about the year 1708, in the room of the two old wicker-work giants, which had formerly been accustomed to be carried in processions, and which, it is believed, were first

used at the restoration of Charles II., when they graced a triumphal arch erected on that occasion at the end of King Street.

The Crypt beneath the Guildhall is considered the finest and most extensive undercroft remaining in the City of London. It was erected in 1411, and escaped the Great Fire. It is divided into aisles by clustered columns, from which spring the stone ribbed groins of the vaulting, composed of chalk and stone; the principal intersections are covered with carved bosses of flowers, heads and shields. On the visit of Queen Victoria to the Guildhall, on the 9th of November, 1851, a banquet was served to Her Majesty and suite in this crypt, which was suitably decorated for the occasion.

The Court of Aldermen's present chamber was built in 1614-15. It is a small but handsome room. The ceiling is painted with allegorical figures of the City of London, Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude, executed by Sir James Thornhill. Around the walls are shields containing the arms of the Lord Mayors.

The old Common Council Chamber was pulled down in 1908, when the present building—mainly occupied as offices by the Valuation and Rating Department—was erected from the designs of Mr. Sydney Perks, F.S.A., the City Surveyor. The present Council Chamber was erected by the Corporation in 1884, from the design of Sir Horace Jones, the late City Architect.

A Chapel, founded in 1299, and dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalene and All Saints, was formerly attached to the Guildhall. Its site is now occupied by the Art Gallery, which is opened daily to the public free of charge. The Gallery contains a small but choice collection of works of art, purchased by, or presented to, the Corporation at various times,

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and has also been enriched by valuable gifts from several of the City Companies, and from private individuals.

THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The first Library at the Guildhall of which any record remains, is that founded by the executors of Richard Whittington and William Bury, in 1425, which stood as a separate building on the south side of the Guildhall Chapel. The Library was under the charge of a Chaplain of the Guildhall College, and was open to all students, without restriction. After a flourishing existence for a century-and-a-quarter, it fell into the rapacious hands of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who "borrowed" the books, but never returned them. This took place in 1550, and it was not until 1824 that any steps were taken to re-establish the Library. In that year, the Corporation granted £500 for an outfit, with an annual sum of £200 for the purchase of books, and the Library was opened in June, 1828, with 1,380 works, in 1,700 volumes.

A Museum of London antiquities was also established, and the collections rapidly grew, until, in 1869, it was found necessary to provide them with a building suitable to their importance. This was designed by the late Sir Horace Jones, and opened free to the public in 1873. The ground floor is devoted to the Museum and Strong-rooms, with the Library and Newspaper-room above.

The principal Library is one hundred feet long, sixty-five feet wide, and fifty feet in height; it is divided into nave and aisles, the latter being filled with oak book-cases, forming twelve bays.

The roof comprises arched ribs, which are supported by figures bearing the arms of the twelve great City Companies, with the addition of those of the Leathersellers and Broderers, and also the Royal and City arms. The timbers are richly moulded, and the spandrils filled in with tracery. Each spandril of the arcade has, next to the nave, a sculptured head, representing History, Poetry, Printing, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Music, Astronomy, Geography, Natural History and Botany; the several personages chosen to illustrate these subjects being Stow, Camden, Shakespeare, Milton, Gutenberg, Caxton, William of Wykeham, Christopher Wren, Michael Angelo, Flaxman, Holbein, Hogarth, Bacon, Locke, Coke, Blackstone, Harvey, Sydenham, Purcell, Handel, Galileo, Newton, Columbus, Raleigh, Linnaeus, Cuvier, Ray, and Gerard.

The Library now contains over 138,820 volumes and 6,000 manuscripts, and during the year 1909 was visited by no less than 432,224 people. The manuscripts include many original records of the City parishes; and the printed books comprise, besides the collection of London works, the Library of the Dutch Church of London, the Salomons' Hebrew and Jewish Library, the libraries of the Clockmakers', Gardeners', and Cooks' Companies, the National Dickens' Library, and a large collection of maps, prints, and drawings, illustrating the City of London and its surrounding neighbourhood.

Immediately below the Library is the Museum entirely devoted to London antiquities, which is approached by a flight of stone steps from the entrance in Basinghall Street, and is on a level with the ancient crypt of Guildhall. It is a building divided into nave and aisles, is 83 feet long and 64 feet wide, and has an elevation of 20 feet. The many excavations in recent years, connected with changes which have resulted in the practical re-building of the City, have greatly enriched this department. Here, for example, may be seen the Roman mosaic pavement, 20 feet long and 13 feet

6 inches wide found in Bucklersbury, 1869, at a depth of 19 feet below the present surface level.

Among the antiquities are specimens of Roman memorial stones, funeral monuments, architecture, pottery, lamps, needles, bronzes, &c. A few objects of Scandinavian settlement times, and many specimens of English mediæval pottery, bronzes, and other antiquities, mostly found within the City of London, are also preserved here. The famous London signs are also represented by several good specimens—the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, the Bull and Mouth from St. Martin's le Grand, and the George and the Dragon from George Yard, being the best.

THE PEARL SWORD.

The "pearl" sword, presented by Queen Elizabeth when she opened the first Royal Exchange, in 1571, is so named from being richly set with pearls. This is carried before the Lord Mayor on all occasions of rejoicings and festivity.

THE CITY SCEPTRE.

The City Sceptre is undoubtedly of Anglo-Saxon date, and bears great resemblance, in the manner in which the pearls are set, to a jewel of King Alfred, preserved in the museum at Oxford. The stem is of crystal, and is ornamented with gold and precious stones; the gold is said by goldsmiths to be an alloy not used since the Conquest; the stones are rubbed, but not cut, and are fixed by drilling, and wire. This sceptre is carried by the Lord Mayor when assisting the Chief Butler at coronations.

THE CITY PURSE.

The Chamberlain is the custodian of the "City Purse." Every year he presents it to the new Lord Mayor on his inauguration.

This purse consists of a bag of red cloth, richly embroidered on both sides in gold, with the Arms of the City in silver. From each corner and from the centre at the bottom hangs a knot of red and gold. The purse is lined with red silk and is closed by cords ornamented with red silk and gold tassels.

This purse is supposed to contain the balance of the Corporation cash. Its history is unknown, but it is possibly of the seventeenth century or may even be of the time of Elizabeth.

THE CITY SEALS.

The corporate seal is circular. On the *obverse* is St. Paul, the patron Saint of the City, bearing a sword and a banner ensigned with three lions passant-gardant, standing in a city, over the gate of which is a key; legend SIGILLUM BARONUM LONDONIARVM. On the *reverse* are the City arms, Argent, the cross of St. George, in the dexter quarter a sword erect gules. [The Crest is a dragon's sinister wing, expanded argent, charged with a cross gules. Supporters, two dragons with wings expanded argent, charged on the wings with a cross gules. Motto, "Londini defende tvos Devs optime cives."] The date of the *obverse* of this seal is circa 1225; it was customary, in 1285, for the Mayor to carry the Common Seal with him. An addition to the seal was made in the reign of Edward III., and a more important alteration in 1539, the 31st year of Henry VIII. On the 28th September in that year, an order was made by the Court of Common Council for the substitution of the City arms on the reverse of the seal, in place of the effigy of St. Thomas à Becket.

The second seal, that of the Mayoralty, is of equal interest. It was made on the 17th April, 1381, to replace the old seal, which was ordered to be broken, "being very

small, old, corrupt, and uncomely for the honor of the City." It bears the images of St. Thomas of Canterbury and St. Paul, canopied with the present arms of the City beneath, supported by two lions. It appears to have been surmounted with a low-pointed arch. The centre compartment is flanked with two canopied niches, in each of which is a demi-figure of a serjeant-at-arms, bearing a mace and wearing a triangular cap. The pedestals of the canopies sustain the figure of an angel on either side paying adoration to the Blessed Virgin, whose effigy (much effaced) appears in the centre niche at the top of the seal. Legend:

SIGILL: MAIORATUS: CIVITATIS: LONDON:
very indistinct, from wear.

MANUSCRIPTS, PRINTS, &c.

The Chronicles of the Kings of France, 1399.

Agas's Map of London, Westminster, and Southwark, circa 1570.

[Of this Map only one other copy exists, viz., that in the Pepysian Collection, Magdalen College, Cambridge.]

Hollar's View of London, from St. Mary Overies Church, 1647.

Missal, formerly belonging to the Church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, fifteenth century.

Signature of William Shakespeare, attached to a deed of purchase of a house in Blackfriars, 10th March, 1612-13.

[The poet's handwriting is only preserved in two other documents: a deed of mortgage on the same property, preserved in the British Museum, and his will at Somerset House.]

A volume containing the autographs of the Lord Mayors of London, from 1659 to 1910, with their armorial bearings.

Duplicates of the Honorary Freedoms presented by the City of London to distinguished persons, 1792 to 1856.

Ceremonial of the Coronation of George IV. in Westminster Abbey, July 19th, 1821.

Ceremonial of the Coronation of Edward VII. in Westminster Abbey, August 9th, 1902.

A Tyburn ticket or certificate, dated March 9, 1785, granted to Richard Heatley, under the statute 10 and 11 Will. III., c 23, s. 2, exempting him from all parish and ward offices in consequence of his having apprehended a criminal and prosecuted him to conviction.

Medals struck by the Corporation of London to commemorate civic events.

Collection of badges and medals of the City Livery Companies.

English historical medals and primitive forms of money.

Collection of medals presented by the French, Dutch, and Belgian Governments.

ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

CHARTERS.

I. Charter of William the Conqueror to William the Bishop and Godfrey the Port-reeve and all the burghers within London, French and English, grants to the said Bishop and Port-reeve that they should be law-worthy as in King Edward's day, and that each child should be his father's heir. (*Anglo-Saxon.*)

A fourteenth century *Latin* versio: of the above.

A grant by William the Conqueror to his man, Deorman, of a hide of land at Gyddesdun [Gaddesden, co. Herts.] (*Anglo-Saxon.*)

II. Charter of liberties granted by Richard the First to the citizens of London. Dated at Winchester, 23 April, A.D. 1194.

III. Charter of King John granting to the citizens of London, the Sheriffwick of London and Middlesex, at a fee farm rent of £300. Dated at Bonneville-sur-Touque, 5 July, A.D. 1199.

IV. Another Charter of the same granting to the citizens of London the right to elect yearly their Mayor. Dated at the New Temple, London, 9 May, A.D. 1214.

EARLY MANUSCRIPT BOOKS.

Liber de Antiquis: compiled circ. A.D. 1274, but with some additions of a later date. The MS. was published in 1846 by the Camden Society under the editorship of Thomas Stapleton, whilst a portion of it (viz.: fos. 63, b. *et seq.*), known as "Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London," has been translated by the late H. T. Riley, M.A., and published by Messrs. Trübner & Co. (1863). The volume is remarkable as recording the text and music of what is known as "The Prisoner's Prayer," the text being given in its original Norman-French, with an early English translation, whilst the musical notes are adapted to the French only (see "The only English Proclamation of Henry III., by Alexander J. Ellis, F.R.S., pp. 98-99, 104-7).

Liber Albus: compiled mainly from a series of Records known as "Letter-Books" (the volumes being distinguished by letters of the alphabet), by John Carpenter, Town Clerk of the City and Founder of the City of London School, in 1419. It has been published by order of the Master of the Rolls, under the editorship of the late H. T. Riley, M.A.

Liber Custumarum: compiled like the *Liber Albus*, in a great measure, from the City's Letter-Books, circ. A.D. 1324. A large portion of the original MS. has been abstracted, and now forms part of the Cottonian MS., Claudius D. II., preserved in the British Museum, whilst an almost equal amount has been added to the volume from other sources. The MS. in its present state has also, like the *Liber Albus*, been published among the Rolls Series of Records, under the same editorship.

Liber Horn: a compilation of charters, statutes, and customs made by Andrew Horn, sometime Chamberlain of the City (and reputed author of the "Mirror of Justices"), in 1311. It probably comprises two books bequeathed to the City by Horn in 1328, entitled respectively, *De Veteribus Legibus Angliæ* and *De Statutis Angliæ*. The volume is of especial interest as containing a copy of the "Laws of Oleron" concerning the "judgments of the sea," the date of the record being probably between 1321 and 1328 (see Introduction to the "Black Book of the Admiralty," edited for the Master of the Rolls by the late Sir Travers Twiss, D.C.L., pp. lix.-lx.).

Liber Ordinationum: this volume of the fourteenth century contains (*inter alia*) particulars of the manner in which Justices Itinerant were received by the citizens at the Tower of London, and copies of legal treatises known as *Parvum* and *Magnum Hengham*—so called from Sir Ralph Hengham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Cartæ Antiquæ: a collection of charters and statutes, written on fine vellum, with richly illuminated capitals and borders, XVth century.

Husting Roll (Deeds and Wills), No. 1, A.D. 1252-4. The Court of Husting, London, is a Court of Record, corresponding to the County Court of the shires. The Rolls of

the Court form three separate series, viz.: (1) Deeds and Wills, (2) Pleas of Land, (3) Common Pleas. The first series comprise enrolments of deeds conveying property in the City and of wills of citizens touching real estate, the latter being proved as well enrolled in the Court. A deed thus enrolled operated as a bar to any claim for a wife's dower, and had the same force and effect as a Fine at Common Law.

